

COUNTRY Germany (Soviet Zone)

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

TOPIC Soviet Military Shipments

25X1A

EVALUATION see below PLACE OBTAINED [REDACTED]

DATE OF CONTENT 8 to 19 July 1951 25X1A

DATE OBTAINED [REDACTED] DATE PREPARED 8 August 1951

REFERENCES [REDACTED] 25X1A

PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

Soviet Military Shipments

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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SOURCE [REDACTED]

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1. The approximate figures of Soviet leave traffic through Frankfurt/Oder between 10 and 18 July 1951 were as follows:

| Date | From Brest Litovsk | To Brest Litovsk |
|---------|--------------------|------------------|
| 10 July | 290 | 270 |
| 11 July | 280 and 260 | 300 and 280 |
| 12 July | 270 | 280 |
| 13 July | 280 and 290 | 270 and 260 |
| 14 July | 300 | 270 |
| 15 July | 290 and 270 | 270 and 280 |
| 16 July | 300 | 290 |
| 17 July | 290 and 280 | 280 and 300 * |
| 18 July | | |

2. About one third of the personnel arriving from Brest Litovsk were officers who subsequently went to the Hofbauer Kaserne [REDACTED]. About 20 percent of the occupants of the leave trains going to Brest Litovsk were women and children.**

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3. Source observed at the Frankfurt/Oder railroad station, and learned from Soviet railroad records in Frankfurt/Oder, that the number of westbound trains which passed through Frankfurt/Oder with soldiers from Brest Litovsk between 8 and 14 July surpassed that of eastbound trains passing through Frankfurt/Oder during the same period of time. Prior to the night of 14 July, one train carrying infantry personnel arrived in Frankfurt/Oder every night. The run of these trains across the bridge at Frankfurt/Oder as far as the railroad station was designated a switching operation. The trains were either unloaded in Frankfurt/Oder or shunted to Nauen or Cronenfelde. The new arrivals, who detrained in Frankfurt/Oder, were temporarily quartered in the barracks installations there, and returned to the railroad station in small groups three or four days later and departed on regular passenger trains. Between 14 and 19 July, only three trains of the aforementioned type arrived in Frankfurt/Oder. The number of troops in the barracks installations in Frankfurt/Oder gradually decreased because the rate of outgoing shipments, particularly toward Schwerin, continued steadily, whereas the rate of incoming shipments from the east dropped. ***

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- 2 -

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4. The Blue Express trains arriving from Brest Litovsk between 9 and 19 July were up to 50 percent occupied, which is above the previous average. About 60 Soviet officers of all ranks got off each train. According to the statement of interpreters, the officers belonged to the Soviet War College and were detached to the Soviet Zone of Germany. Other officers aboard the Blue Express trains, who were returning from leave, remained on the train and went to ports in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

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Comment. Compared with information covering the period from 6 to 9 July by the same source, leave traffic from and to Brest Litovsk decreased between 10 and 18 July.

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Comment. The Hofbauer Kaserne in Frankfurt/Oder is known as a transient billet for officers.

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Comment. The information is submitted with reservations because there have been no indications that the influx of Soviet recruits continued after 1 July. Reports until 19 July by several other sources from Frankfurt/Oder contained no statements on unusual movements in the city.

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